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The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

☞On and after Monday, July 25, the terms of the Commercial will be 25 cts. a week by Carrier, and $10 a year.

Invasion of Pennsylvania—The Action of Pittsburgh.

That our State is again invaded, that Chambersburg has been laid in ashes, that much excitement prevails, not only along the border, but in all that part of the State lying South of the Central Railroad, that wild rumors of continually increasing proportions are afloat, we know; but beyond the occupation of Chambersburg, the sacking and burning of the place, and the subsequent flight of the rebels, pursued by AVERILL, we have scarcely anything that is reliable. Little or nothing appears to have been known in Washington of the movements of the rebels, and up to Saturday night, when Chambersburg was burning, the report that our State was invaded was discredited in official circles. So we do not look to that quarter for correct information on the subject, just at present. It is doubtless true that all the reports from GRANT are to the effect that no considerable rebel force has left his front. Nor is there as yet anything to prove that this is not so? It is true we have reports that the invading force is great—ranging from 5,000 to 50,000; but there is nothing to show that it is greater than that which lately invaded Maryland; nor is there at present anything going to show that its purpose is other than to collect all the horses, stock and grain abounding in the region adjacent to the border. That other objects and more legitimate warfare may be intended, certainly is possible; and it is wise that we should place ourselves in the attitude of defense. The rebels have abundant provocation in the late incursions into Virginia and Georgia for retaliation. They may mean not only the gathering up of stock and supplies, but the destruction of our railroads and the burning and pillaging of our towns and cities. Indeed, of this intention we already have had sad evidence.

We know very well that the rebels have long regarded Pittsburgh with no feeling of special kindliness. At an early day our city was on the list of those in the North to be burnt. Because ours is a manufacturing city of great importance to the Government, the rebels have many reasons for wishing to see it given to the flames—a purpose that has more than once been proclaimed.

Our citizens therefore but obey the common impulse of their nature, by assembling even on the Sabbath day to consult together concerning the public safety. It is creditable to their vigilance and patriotism that they have acted with such liberality and promptness, and shown a disposition to meet squarely any emergency.

The proceedings of the meeting of citizens held yesterday morning, will be found reported in another column. The committees there selected entered at once on their duties, and, in conjunction with General ROWLEY, are laboring with zeal and efficiency. It may not be proper to publish in detail all that has been done, or is proposed to be done. It will be enough to know that all that the public safety demands, and which is in our power to do, will be done.

The early reports concur in representing that BRECKINRIDGE, with a considerable force, contemplates a raid towards Wheeling, with the view of returning through the Kanawha Valley. Conceding these reports to be well grounded, it must be confessed that the apostate Kentuckian's route would lie in an uncomfortable proximity to us. Considering that there are those who would welcome him with more satisfaction than they dare declare, it might be that he would be deterred from looking in upon us only by our preparations to receive him. In view of such an event, our state of preparation should be at least equal to the probability of its occurring.

Later.

Later reports state that Gen. AVERILL had overtaken the flying rebels at McConnellsburg, and severely punished them. A dispatch was received by Gen. ROWLEY late last evening from General KELLEY, announcing that a large force of rebels were reported in Hancock, and making in the direction of Cumberland, by way of the old National Road. To-day we shall probably have more definite intelligence of the movements of the raiders.

Glorious News from Grant.

Our dispatches this morning announce the glorious intelligence that the investment of Petersburg has commenced in earnest, and that one of the principle forts of the enemy has been blown up, causing the destruction of a battery of sixteen guns, and scattering death in the rebel ranks. We now hold the entire first line of the enemy's fortifications, the gaining of which however, was not unattended by loss, as our gallant troops had to cross an open field to charge the works under a murderous fire from the rebels. At latest accounts the battle was still raging furiously in front of Petersburg.

Late News Items.

A dispatch says "there are some three thousand fugitives from the Eastern States (from the draft) in the 10th district of Indiana, most of them in Allen county, and they are making threats of a serious resistence to the draft.

The new regiments from Wisconsin are to be officered by veterans as far as possible.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* dated St. Louis, July 29th, says:—It has transpired that information was obtained through the order of American Knights, by the Provost Marshal General, of the intended rebel raid into Maryland, and by him communicated to Governor CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, who was incredulous. He heard the report on Thursday, and on Monday the rebels crossed the Potomac.

Wm. D. Washburne has withdrawn from the contest for the Republican nomination for Congress in his district, in Minnesota. Mr. Donnally seems to have the track to himself.

Hammond, the revivalist, is at St. Paul, Minn., holding a series of meetings.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: Recruits come in slowly. In some townships not an able bodied man is left. Harvest is in progress, which perhaps accounts for the dullness in recruiting. The accounts from the harvest are encouraging.

The Indiana polis *Journal* of Saturday was to contain fourteen columns pertaining exclusively to the Order of American Knights. It was to be a full expose and a complete history of the order, with all its passwords, signs, grips, unwritten work, together with its book of constitutions and laws. The *Journal* has not yet arrived.

In a sharp skirmish between the rebels under Dobbin, and a force of colored troops near Helena, our men were outnumbered, but made up their margins by stiff fighting. The rebels fled. There were no prisoners taken. The colored troops keep only one list—*dead*. They remember FORT Pillow, even if the Government does not.

The yacht race around Long Island ended on Friday night. The boats Annie Laurie and Restless started at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, and the Annie Laurie came in at court street, Brooklyn, at about 7 o'clock Friday evening. The Restless was ten miles behind.

Volney B. Palmer, long known as an advertising agent in New York and Philadelphia, died in the latter city yesterday.

Col. Mulligan's Remains in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The remains of Col. Mulligan arrived in a special train to-night, and were met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens who escorted them to Bryan Hall, where they will remain in state until Tuesday, when they will be taken to Rose Hill Cemetery, and interred with military honors.

The Invasion of the State.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

MEETING OF CITIZENS YESTERDAY

Manufacturers Requested to Suspend Operations.

The Proclamation of Martial Law.

Action of the Committee of Safety.

A Mass Meeting of citizens was held in Wilkins' Hall Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of adopting measures to aid Gen. Rowley in the defense of the city, should the rebels make a raid down the Monongahela Valley. On motion of H. A Weaver, Esq., the meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

PRESIDENT.—Hon. James Lowry, Jr.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Hon. W. F. Johnston, Thos. Bakewell, Esq., James I. Bennett, Major Wm. Frew, John Atwell, John F. Jennings, Christopher Zug, Joseph R. Hunter, John M. Killin, James Blackmore, John McDonald, Gen. Thos. M. Howe, Anthony M'Tighe, John S Cosgrave, John Harper, Wm. Phillips, John McQuewan, Harvey Childs, A. Garrison, James Park, Jr.

SECRETARIES—Jno. C. Harper, Daniel O'Neill, Wm. M. Hartzell, James Onslow, Dr. P. Held, Wm. Rea.

Mayor Lowry, on taking the chair, briefly stated the object of the assemblage.

Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, being presented was called on for an address. He remarked that they had assembled on that quiet Sabbath morning, deeply impressed with the condition in which our country was placed by the rebel invasion of our State. He had agreed with the commandant of the Department to undertake certain duties, relative to the defense of Western Pennsylvania, which he was about to assume, and had time to make but a few remarks. A dispatch had been received from General Couch by General Rowley that it might be absolutely necessary for the organization of a provincial army of at least fifteen thousand men. That dispatch or communication was based upon information that a veteran body of cavalry and infantry, belonging to the common enemy, had occupied and burned Chambersburg, and at last accounts were at Loudon, sixteen miles west of Chambersburg. Whether this body intended to penetrate still further into our State or to retire into Virginia, was not known. As "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," it was the duty of every citizen to be prepared for any emergency that might occur. If the rebels know we are prepared to receive them, they will not attempt an attack, unless in overwhelming numbers. We had the physical ability and the numbers, and the country to defend with them. No army could overwhelm Pennsylvania, if her citizens were prepared to meet it. In the fastnesses of our mountains were defiles that could not be penetrated, by an invading force. We should be prepared for an invasion, and let the enemy know that we are ready. When the wards, boroughs and townships met to work to enroll and organize their citizens, he knew the great work would be accomplished. There was no unusual or unnecessary excitement now, but it was proper that each individual should take such necessary steps as the occasion demanded. The speaker would not be far from the neighborhood to aid in protecting this great mart of industry from the ruthless hand of the invader.

At the conclusion of Governor Johnston's brief address, which were received with applause, Thos. Bakewell, Esq., made a few pertinent remarks.

R. G. Childs, Esq., moved for the appointment of two committees—one to receive the names of veteran officers, and the other to receive the names of volunteers, that Gen. Rowley might be facilitated in the organization of troops.

John S. Cosgrave, Esq., moved as an amendment that an executive committee of fifty be appointed to superintend recruiting, and make all necessary arrangements. Mr. Cosgrave's amendment was adopted.

N. P. Sawyer, Esq., here offered the following resolution, which was read amid much laughter, and laid upon the table:

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting, in behalf of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania, be requested to resign all offices held by Major Generals Buell, Fremont and McClellan, requesting them to come here at once, and give us the benefit of their counsels, and if necessary, to take command of the forces which may be raised for our protection.

On motion of Mr. Bakewell, it was

Resolved, That all the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh and vicinity be requested to close their mills, shops and factories during the present alarming crisis.

Some gentlemen not relishing the disposition made of Mr. Sawyer's resolution, called for its second reading, when it was again read by the gentleman who offered it. After reading the resolution, Mr. Sawyer remarked that he had been assured by a gentleman from Allegheny that if Fremont was called here he could raise a regiment in twenty-four hours, and he was likewise assured that if Gen. McClellan would come a regiment of men could be raised for him.

Wm. Moffatt, Esq., suggested that there were other Generals than those named, who could raise a regiment here in a day, while it would take the others weeks. Mr. Moffatt made some telling remarks.

Major Errett suggested the name of one more gentlemen to be added to the three mentioned—that of James Buchanan. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Sawyer's resolution was not pressed to a second vote.

A motion was made to adjourn until three o'clock, but Major. Frew and Mr. Keeler thought the motion should not prevail. Major Frew suggested that if we are in danger, the present was the time to act. Why should we delay?

Mr. Keeler coincided with Maj. Frew, and thought an organization should be commenced at once. We should have by to-morrow an army of ten, fifteen or twenty thousand men in the fortifications. He was ready to go then.

Mr. Bennett, the motion to adjourn being withdrawn, thought the action of the meeting was too independent in this matter. There was a General commanding the department in whom all had confidence, and he should be consulted as to what he wants.

Mr. Keeler moved the reconsideration of Mr. Cosgrave's resolution for the appointment of a committee of fifty, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Bennett then moved the appointment of a Committee of seven to consult with General Rowley as to what may be necessary on the part of the citizens.

The motion prevailed, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. J. I. Bennett, Thos. Bakewell, Jackson Duncan, Thos. M. Howe, James Lowry, Jr., F. R. Brunot, Jas. Park, Jr.

Major Frew moved that Gen. Rowley proclaim martial law, whenever in his judgment such a step might be deemed necessary.

The motion of Mr. Frew rise to considerable discussion, several gentlemen participating, all of whom spoke highly of Gen. Rowley and of the confidence of the community in him. They thought the matter of proclaiming martial law should be left entirely to the discretion of Gen. Rowley.

It being understood that Gen. Rowley desired an expression of the people on this subject, the resolution of Maj. Frew was unanimously adopted, as an evidence that the people would sustain him in the proclamation of martial law.

On motion of H. A. Weaver, Esq., who remarked that the object of the meeting was now in the hands of a committee in whom the people had every confidence, the meeting adjourned, *sine die*.

Meeting of the Committee on Public Safety.

The committee met at the Mayor's office at three o'clock, Sunday afternoon—present, Messrs Bakewell, Brunot, Duncan, Lowry, Howe, Park, and President Bennett.

On motion, the names of Messrs. John T. Logan, Wm. Frew, and Reuben Miller, Jr., were added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, Gen. Howe was chosen permanent Chairman of the Committee.

Messrs. Wm. Anderson and George H. Thurston were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the Mayor was requestee to appoint suitable persons in the several wards, boroughs and townships for the purpose of organizing troops for the defence of the two cities and vicinity.

[Gen. Rowley, Col. Fonik, Capt. Wright and other officers were present, and acted in concert with the committee.]

The following resolution was offered and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the business of the cities and vicinity be suspended, and that all employers of men in and around the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny be requested to assemble their employees on to-morrow (Monday) morning, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining how many men will volunteer for home defence, and that General Rowley, commandant of this district, be requested to detail veteran officers for the purpose of organizing said men into companies and regiments—to report to General Rowley forthwith.

The Committee also adopted the following resolution.

Resolved, That this Committee fully approve of the resolutions of the public meeting held in Wilkins Hall this morning, in regard to a declaration of martial law; and in accordance therewith, should the requests of the General and of the Mayor fail to procure the entire suspension of business, advise that he declare martial law forthwith.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to wait upon the City Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to procure from them an appropriation of such funds as may be necessary for the defence of the cities.

The Chairman appointed the following committees: For Allegheny—James Park, Jr., F. R. Brunot, John T. Logan. For Pittsburgh—Jackson Duncan, Wm. Frew, Reuben Miller, Jr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Secretaries be required to have the proceedings of the committee, and the proclamations of Gen. Rowley and Mayor Lowry published in slips as soon as possible, and also in the morning papers.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the Monongahela House on Monday, same evening.

GEN. ROWLEY'S ORDER.

The following is the request of General Rowley, issued in response to the action of the meeting:

"In accordance with the resolutions of the committee appointed by the citizens, I now request the suspension of all business in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and all adjoining boroughs, so far as the same is practicable The time for prompt action is at hand.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
Brig. Gen. Comd'g District.

MAYOR LOWRY'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was issued by his Honor, the Mayor, and it is hoped that, by a prompt response on behalf of the people, the declaration of martial law may be rendered unnecessary:

WHEREAS, Late news from Harrisburg points to the importance of taking immediate steps for the de ense of the city; and whereas, at a meeting of our citizens held to-day, July 31st, a resolution was adopted recommending a suspension of business so long as the present crisis lasts, now I, James Lowry, Jr., Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, do hereby request an entire suspension of business on the part of the citizens until further notice; and it is requested that the people meet at the school houses, in their respective wards, tomorrow, Monday morning at eight o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling themselves under veteran officers into companies for home defense.

PROCLAMATION FROM MAYOR ALEXANDER.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the citizens, I, A. C. Alexander, Mayor of the city of Allegheny, do hereby request that the citizens will suspend all business from the present crisis is passed.

A. C. ALEXANDER, MAYOR.

APPOINTMENT OF RECRUITING OFFICERS.

The following officers, in accordance with the foregoing resolution, are appointed for the purpose of organizing companies in the wards and districts for which they are being appointed. They will proceed, at 8 o'clock this day, (Monday) to the school houses of the wards and districts, and organize those who volunteer for home defence, as follows:

First Ward—Lieut. Col. Fonik, Major Frew, Sergeant Dorrington, Capt. Craig.

Second Ward—Col. Sweitzer, Capt. John B. McFarland, Capt. Sergeant Bingham officers.

Third Ward—Col. Robert Anderson, Captain Ben. Morgan, Capts. Blood, Major Vierheiler, Capt. Jos. Reed.

Fourth Ward—Major Gallope, Captain Childs, Lieut. Quinn, Lieut. Robert G. Hare.

Fifth Ward—Lieut. A. J. Scott, Maj. McCandless, Capt. Nicholas, Lieut. Steel.

Sixth Ward—Adjt. Bingham, Capt. J. S. Kennedy, Lieut. Alfred McDonald.

Seventh Ward—Capt. Babour, Lieut. Reed, Eighth Ward—Capt. Moore, Capt. McDonald, Capt. Dalgleish, Lieut. Peterson, Lieut. Noble.

Ninth Ward—Capt. Wm. Little.

Temperanceville—Major Barnes.

Pitt Township—Major Van Voorhis, Lieut. Berger.

Peebles township—Alex. Murdock.

Mc Clure township—Capt. Benj. B. Kerr.

Scott township—Capt. Conners, Lieut. Sauters.

Reserve township—Capt. Conrad Eberhart, Lieut. J. R. Wilson.

Collins township—Captain J. H. Stewart, Lieutenant Boyce.

Birmingham, East Birmingham and South Pittsburgh—Major Patterson, Capt. Fulker, Lieut. Seitz, Lieut. McCain, Lieut. Day, Lieut. Owen, Lieut. Daly.

Any of the above officers who may wish further instructions will report to Lieut. Col. Fonik, at Wilkins Hall, at 7 o'clock, in the office on the five thousand volunteer officers in the county and soldiers, whether in the service or discharged, will at once report for assignments to companies.

The following citizens of Allegheny will call meetings at their respective places of holding elections, for the purpose of organizing companies in their wards:

First Ward—John Atwell, J. F. Jennings, Josiah King.

Second Ward—Wm Chambers, Henderson E. Davis, Dr. Wm. Wardrop.

Third Ward—Arthur Hooson, John U. Barr, Col. Geo. Gerst.

Fourth Ward—Colonel J. M. Cooper, Arthur Kirk, Jr., Bradley.

The Committee met at ten o'clock, at the Monongahe a House, but deferred any proceedings until the arrival of Major General Couch. At eleven o'clock, Gen. Couch arrived at the hotel in company with Gen. Rowley, and immediately had a conference with the Committee. On learning all that had been done, he expressed himself pleased, and suggested that as nothing could be accomplished then, the Committee adjourn till to-day. On motion, the Committee adjourned to meet this morning at the office of Gen. Howe, Blank Block, Fifth street.

The following dispatch was received yesterday evening by Brig. Gen. Rowley:

CUMBERLAND, July 31, 1864.

BRIG. GEN. ROWLEY: A large rebel force is just reported to be in Hancock, supposed to be moving this way, by the National road.

Signed, B. F. KELLEY, Brig. Gen.

From Cairo and Below.

STEAMER CLARA BELL DESTROYED

Rebel Batteries on the Mississippi.

The Late Battle Near Helena.

General Paine's Retaliatory Measures.

CAIRO, July 30.

New Orleans papers of the 23d contain no news. Fair inquiry for cotton, but holders decline to sell; quotations nominal at $1 to 5c for low middling. General markets unchanged. The steamer Clara Bell was fired into at Carrollton Landing on the 21st by rebel battery 3, the shots penetrating her hull below the water line, wounding seven persons on board. She was run on, and had nearly repaired damages, when she was again attacked, the battery having been moved up. Four shells struck her hull, setting her on fire and burning her to the water's edge. All aboard escaped except one wounded man, who is supposed to have been burnt. The iron clad boat sent to protect the Clara Bell was driven away. The iron clad Louisville was then sent, but before she reached the place, the battery had been moved towards Columbia.

The steamer Leviathan, with the Paulina Carrail in tow, passed the battery above them without molestation. The rebel force in that vicinity is said to consist of 10 Texas cavalry and four pieces of artillery. The Leviathan found eight boats in the mouth of White river and was afraid to venture up the stream. The bodies of Col. Brooks, of the 29th Iowa, killed in the late fight, twelve miles from Helena, were brought up on the Leviathan. Thirty-seven privates were reported killed in the same fight, and one of our caissons were captured by the enemy, who numbered 1,500 while our force was not one third as great.

Gen. Paine, commander, sent a noted rebel to Pemberton to inform the citizens of Vicksburg people that for every outrage on Union men's lives and property, five rebel sympathizers will be treated in like manner. In addition to orders already issued, Gen. Paine has ordered that no one but loyalists shall trade in the district; that no banks except at Cairo shall pay out money or receive deposits without special permit, and that his late assessment of a hundred thousand dollars for the benefit of soldiers' families living in West Kentucky.

CAIRO, July 31.—Rebel prisoners say that had Col. Brooks' expedition not been sent out from Helena a few days previous, Gen. Dobbins would have attacked the plantations below that place next day, and drawn all the force he could out of Helena, while Shelby with 4,000 men was to attack the place from the northwest and overpower the small force left in the fortifications.

The Constitutional Convention of Louisiana on the 22d, adopted the new Constitution by a large majority, and would immediately submit it to the people.

Gen. Banks has prohibited the transfer of gold to the South or States, and stopped all traffic except purchases be deposited in the United States Treasury, said deposits to be drawn out only on satisfactory explanations of the purpose to which they are to be applied.

On motion, the names of Messrs. John T. Logan, Wm. Frew, and Reuben Miller, Jr., were added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, Gen. Howe was chosen permanent Chairman of the Committee.

Messrs. Wm. Anderson and George H. Thurston were appointed Secretaries.

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[Gen. Rowley, Col. Fonik, Capt. Wright and other officers were present, and acted in concert with the committee.]

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Fifth Ward—Lieut. A. J. Scott, Maj. McCandless, Capt. Nicholas, Lieut. Steel.

Sixth Ward—Adjt. Bingham, Capt. J. S. Kennedy, Lieut. Alfred McDonald.

Seventh Ward—Capt. Babour, Lieut. Reed, Eighth Ward—Capt. Moore, Capt. McDonald, Capt. Dalgleish, Lieut. Peterson, Lieut. Noble.

Ninth Ward—Capt. Wm. Little.

Temperanceville—Major Barnes.

Pitt Township—Major Van Voorhis, Lieut. Berger.

Peebles township—Alex. Murdock.

Mc Clure township—Capt. Benj. B. Kerr.

Scott township—Capt. Conners, Lieut. Sauters.

Reserve township—Capt. Conrad Eberhart, Lieut. J. R. Wilson.

Collins township—Captain J. H. Stewart, Lieutenant Boyce.

Birmingham, East Birmingham and South Pittsburgh—Major Patterson, Capt. Fulker, Lieut. Seitz, Lieut. McCain, Lieut. Day, Lieut. Owen, Lieut. Daly.

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CUMBERLAND, July 31, 1864.

BRIG. GEN. ROWLEY: A large rebel force is just reported to be in Hancock, supposed to be moving this way, by the National road.

Signed, B. F. KELLEY, Brig. Gen.

THE REBEL RAID.

INVASION OF OUR STATE.

SPECIAL FROM HARR SBURG.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS

THEY LEAVE CHAMBERSBURG.

AVERILL PURSUES.

They Number Not more Than 500.

$100,000 in Gold, or $500,000 in Greenbacks Demanded.

THE TOWN DESTROYED.

Fires Seen in the Direction of Hanover and Gettysburg.

Supposed Burning of One or Both of the Places.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh to Commercial.

HARRISBURG, July 31.

My last dispatches gave all the news in this place to four o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 2 p. m. yesterday Genral Averill, with a force of cavalry, dashed into Chambersburg just after the rebels left it. He pursued and soon overlook them. A fight ensued, in which the enemy was driven towards St. Thomas, but with what other result I have not learned. It is also reported that one column, under Breckinridge, is marching on Wheeling, and other on Gettysburg. It is also reported that the rebel force in Chambersburg did not exceed five hundred.

Gen. M'Causeland made a demand on the people for one hundred thousand in gold, or five hundred thousand in greenbacks. The demand was not compiled with. The order was then given to fire the town, when the rebel soldiers broke in doors and windows, fired the houses, and told the people to get out if they could. The screams of the women and children were heartrending, but had no effect on the rebels.

A dispatch this morning states the whole town is in ruins, and that fully four thousand people are homeless and almost pennyless. Many saved nothing but their night clothes. Col. A. K. McClure's loss amounts to nearly fifty thousand dollars. The Eyster family lost nearly a quarter of a million.

Last night large fires were seen in the direction of Hanover and Gettysburg, leading to the belief that one or both of those towns were burning, but nothing definite has been ascertained this morning.

James River Movement.

THE BATTLE ON THURSDAY.

Brilliant and Successful Charge.

Gen. Kautz Occupies Malvern Hill.

COMPLETE SURPRISE OF GEN. LEE.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac forwards the following detailed account of Thursday's operations on the James:

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, }
Friday, July 29—7 a. m. }

Everything remained quiet Wednesday night before Hancock and Sheridan, the latter of whom bivouacked on his two divisions north of the New Market road. Yesterday morning the pickets of Gregg's division of cavalry were attacked by a rebel mounted brigade, coming over a cross road from a northern direction, and driven back upon the main line, part of which was also forced to give way so rapidly that one of our guns had to be abandoned. After our troops had fallen back some distance the advance of the enemy was checked.

Gen. Sheridan being informed of the enemy's advance directed Torbett to send out a part of his command over the New Market road and flank the force that had attacked Gregg's. Gen. Merritt was ordered out with the brigade of the Regulars, but had not advanced very far when he discovered a strong infantry column moving toward him. He dismounted his command to to give the enemy battle. The enemy also formed and advanced upon him with three lines of skirmishers and two divisions visible along their main lines. The onset of the rebel skirmishers was very vigorous and part of our lines soon began to waver, and probably would have given away, had not the 1st United States cavalry, only about 150 strong, posted on an eminence covering the road, moved gallantly down. They stood their ground and held the position till the other regiments of the brigade were again formed into line. The enemy came close up to the first cavalry, but went back with the loss of about one hundred prisoners, including one staff officer and two regimental colors.

The enemy thus checked, did not make another offensive effort during the day, although the infantry force attacking Merritt, consisted according to the statements of prisoners, of Gens. McGowan's and Jones' brigade of Wilcox's division. The conduct of the First cavally is praised in the highest terms by all who witnessed it. Our entire cavalry loss was about one hundred killed and wounded during the day. No part of the infantry force was in the action. Part of the forces engaged in this movement to the north side of the James, recrossed the river during the night, and the cavalry remains close to it. From Gen. Butler's signal tower a large number of trains were observed moving from Petersburg toward Richmond, loaded with troops. This fact proves that our feint has had the desired effect.

NEW YORK, July 31.

Fletcher 20th Mass., and Lieut. Fisher, of Gen. Mott's staff, are supposed to be captured. Capt. Goddard, and the loss of four 20-pounder Parrotts. It also says Grant is to attack three points simultaneously—Deep Bottom, Fort Drury and Petersburg.

From California.

NEVADA STATE CONVENTION.

Arrest of Bishop Kavanagh, M E Church

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adjourned, after passing an ordinance submitting its work to the people. It is believed that the proposition to erect the territory into a State will be again defeated.

The overland mail is now making quick trips, beating the steamers regularly.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.

The arrival of the steamer Uncle Sam at Panama, with Honolulu dates to July 9th, mention a meeting of the Constitutional Convention, called by the King. A majority of the delegates were opposed to radical changes.

Shipping dates are to June 4d. Nothing of interest.

Mining Stocks lower than ever. Gould ——$900 to $1,000 per foot, supposed to be caused by the failure to strike rich lead again. 200 bbls. of molasses has been received here from Cape Makee, Honolulu, to be sold for the Sanitary Commission.

Gen. Mcdowell ordered the arrest of Bishop Kavanagh, of the Methodist Church South, on suspicion of being a rebel emissary, but released him after examination.

GOLD AND THE INVASION.

Retirement of Ass't. Treasurer Cisco.

NEW YORK, July 30.

Gold rallied during the afternoon on the strength of the reports concerning the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, and reached 258. It fell again to 255.

The *Express* says Mr. Cisco will retire from the sub-treasury on Monday, and Mr. Jacob Russell will probably succeed to the post temporarily.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS.

New National Banks Organized.

TAX ON SMALL MANUFACTURES.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

THE RECEPTION OF THE NEW LOAN.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Important Revenue Decision.

The Treasury Department has given notice that where money has been paid to collectors in anticipation of the increased duties under the new revenue laws upon manufactures in possession of the producer, such payment cannot be admitted as discharge or liability for the increased tax, for it could only have been made to evade the higher tax. All returns, therefore, made prior to July 1st, of products unsold and remaining in possession of the manufacturers are null and void, as the duty must be assessed at the increased rate.

Increased Exchange of Bonds.

The next statement of the public debt will show an unusually large exchange of the old seven and three-tenths notes for the six per cent. gold bonds of 1881.

New National Banks.

During this week but three new National Banks have been organized—one at Elizabeth, New Jersey, one at Newton, Massachusetts, and one at St. Johnsburg, Vermont, each with a capital of $100,000.

Tax on Telegraphic Messages.

On and after August 1, no stamps will be required upon telegraph messages. The provision of the new revenue law, taxing the gross receipts of telegraph companies five per cent., went into effect a month ago.

Important to Small Manufacturers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that persons manufacturing any article to the value of over one thousand dollars annually must take out a license. Products under six hundred dollars are exempt from duty. Where above six hundred dollars and under one thousand dollars only the excess above six hundred is taxed, but in all other cases the whole product is assessed. It is, however, announced that the benefits of this provision do not apply to the manufacturing of refined petroleum, coal oil, gold, silver, spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco, snuff or cigars, but the entire product of such manufactures is subject to duty.

Payment of the Army.

Less money was paid from the Treasury this week than last for the army, but the payment of troops hereabouts was completed and some millions of dollars were sent to other points.

The New York Sub-Treasuryship.

Much regret is expressed at the declination by Moses Taylor of the Sub-Treasuryship at New York. No other person is yet named as Mr. Cisco's successor. Mr. Fessenden will take counsel with some of the leading business men of New York upon the subject on Monday or Tuesday.

Arrest of a Rebel Spy.

With some attendant excitement a supposed rebel spy was captured in Washington last night. He has not yet been examined.

Increase of Bank Capital.

Since the 25th the following national banks have increased their capital—that of the First Aurora, New York, is now one hundred thousand dollars. Second Allentown, Pa., one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars; Delaware county bank, Chester Pa., three hundred thousand dollars; First Downingtown, Pa., seventy-five thousand dollars; First Trenton, N. J. three hundred thousand dollars; First West Greenville, Pa., seventy-two thousand dollars. The aggregate of increased capital is five hundred and sixty six thousand dollars. The whole number of national banks is now four hundred and eighty-nine, with an aggregate capital of seventy-nine millions eight hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The estimate given at the beginning of the month, of the receipts from internal revenue was seventeen million dollars. The actual receipts were sixteen million five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Into the receipts for next month will come the bank tax, the increased income tax and other items of such importance as to considerably swell the receipts which it is estimated will be over twenty millions.

The New Loan.

Secretary Fessenden expresses much gratification at the manner in which the new loan is being taken by the people. Returns are as yet received but from comparatively few points, but the aggregate as reported officially and unofficially is already over ten million dollars.

The Raid into Pennsylvania.

Very little is known here publicly as to the strength or purpose of the rebel movement into Pennsylvania. There is, however, a general impression that the most of the information received from Harrisburg, and to wait for further advices before acknowledging that the rebels are in any great force.

The Shelling of Petersburg.

From the army in front of Petersburg there is only the usual report of much artillery firing on Thursday. Our mortars also opened on the city and apparently set several houses on fire and many people in commotion. The alarm bells were heard ringing for some time. The rebels were said to be building new works behind those they believe mined.

The Movement North of the James.

Concerning the movement to the North of the James River, it is simply proper to say at present that the situation is favorable. There was a brilliant fight on Thursday in that neighborhood, in which the enemy were worsted, and left one hundred pr

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvience's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvience would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, Of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election—Shall Soldiers Vote?
TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

Grant's Last Movement.

Whether good or bad, the news lately does not come along as it formerly did. Our Generals have found it necessary, it is understood, to restrict the reports of army movements very materially, on account of the impossibility of giving the details or at once even the facts of deepest interest, without at the same time disclosing much that will be valuable to the enemy. It was on this account, it is understood, that the bulletins from the War Office were suspended; and it for this reason, no doubt, that we get few details of movements, either from Georgia or Virginia. What we do get, however, would seem to indicate that GRANT'S late movement was measureably anticipated by the enemy; but there is nothing yet going to show that the original purpose has been abandoned or materially interfered with. We are positively assured that an important advantage was gained, and that it was being followed up. If LEE has sent away the force reported to be invading this State, it would seem that he has a much larger force than has been supposed, or has so weakened himself as to render our success probable.

Has Sherman Met With a Reverse?

The Rebel General Hood in a dispatch dated the 22d, claims that HARDEE the night previous, attacked SHERMAN'S left, drove him from his works and captured thirteen guns and two thousand prisoners. If anything of the kind has taken place, the fact has been kept remarkably quiet on our side.

So far from there being in the dispatches received, or in the circumstance that no news of the kind has come to hand, anything calculated to create the suspicion that we may have met with a reverse, we have, on the contrary, the positive assurance that the situation before Atlanta is perfectly satisfactory.

Our last dispatch mentions a battle on the 28th, of which no other previous mention has been made, in which our loss was near 600 and that of the rebels 5,000, making their total loss since the investment of Atlanta not less than 20,000.

We conclude that Gen. SHERMAN has not met with a reverse of any moment, but that his operations have been attended with great success. He holds Atlanta at his mercy, but prefers to keep the rebels where they are until he completes his arrangements for the next movement. Those arrangements contemplate the cutting of the Railroads in various directions, the concentration of his forces, and the gathering in of his supplies.

A Sop for New York.

The militia of New York have finally obtained from Washington the "sop" which they demanded as a condition to turning out in response to the call of the President. We have already published the fact that Gen. SANFORD had returned with a satisfactory answer to the petition of these brave and loyal men, and, in general terms, the response of the War Department. We now have the response in plainer terms, though we think the decision might have been made in the simple language of the law, which is that persons "in actual service" are exempt from the draft. We are told that after considerable discussion on the subject between Gov. SEYMOUR and Provost Marshal General FRY and the War Department, the question was finally referred to Hon. WM. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, who decided substantially as follows:

1. That as the troops called out on the special service might be discharged before the expiration of the nine days, they might, therefore, be out of the service at the time of the draft, and would not be exempt from its operation.

2. That the state of facts existing at the time the draft takes place would have much to do with the question of exemption.

3. That any of the militia actually in the service on the day of the draft, may claim exemption. Secretary Stanton, it is said, fully acceded to the exposition by the Solicitor.

Having carried this point, there would seem to be nothing for the New York Militia to do but to march at once; but they have not yet done so, and we doubt whether they will, before further conditions are granted; and we should not be surprised should their final condition be, that they shall not be placed within five miles of the enemy. Gov. SEYMOUR is doing his best to embarrass the Government. The militia are doing their best to keep out of harm's way. Both succeed remarkably well.

Grant Reinforced from New Orleans.

By an arrival from New Orleans bringing news to the 21st, we have an explanation of the movement of troops so mysteriously referred to by the previous steamer. Opinions concerning the destination of the troops which General CANBY was sending off in ocean steamers, were divided, the general belief being that Mobile was the point of attack. It turns out, now, that the troops were sent to GRANT, and before this they have reached him, though no notice has been taken of the fact.

A New Orleans letter, dated the 21st, says:

To tell the truth, General Canby was well advised of the defenseless condition of the city, and must have been sorely tempted by a suddenness to have possessed himself of the place according to the original programme, but, realizing the greater importance, to the general result of attacking Grant to achieve success in Virginia, rather than to perform a bold movement the success of which must have redounded to his individual credit, he waived the carrying out of his own well conceived plans and sent them as reinforcements where they were more needed.

How hard it must have been to forego the opportunity of accomplishing a certain success will not be better appreciated when it is known that Mobile was almost entirely stripped of troops for its defense, and beyond the lake warm exempts from the merciless conscription and the steamer was ready to carry organized the Texas brandy a regiment to man the fortifications of the city. The ram Tennessee, of which I have heretofore spoken is, it is true, still steaming about the harbor, but the last report concerning her, as to her speed, or rather lack of speed, are verified by observation of our fleet, and she is really known to possess the ability to move at a rate not exceeding three miles and a half per hour—thus verifying in every particular the information which I gave you last March of the inefficiency of her machinery and her inadequacy for the purpose for which she was built. In fact, one of our swift vessels could be ordered her and send her to Davy Jones' locker before she would know what she was about.

The theory is that the great success [illegible] requires the subordination of a minor operations to the attainment of victory at the Centre-right—Virginia. And this seems the case, the dragon's head is only seeking members, though reptilian-like, retaining the vitality awhile, will eventually die. Had this course been earlier adopted and more rigidly adhered to than it has, we should have had perhaps fewer evanescent reputations made for some of our generals, but would have been much further along on the road to national regeneration and re-establishment.

The Sophistry of the War.

The adage, "where there's a will there's a way, has its negative in "no will, no way." This last is the basis of most if not all the sophistry which has been practiced by non-combatants in the North ever since the outbreak of the Rebellion. Good loyal citizens have not infrequently permitted themselves to be carried away with this spirit, hence we have heard the following very lax expression: "It would have been best to have let the rebels go at the start, and thus have prevented the war; they would soon have asked to come back again."

We confess that we never listen to this silly statement without feeling that the person or persons using it have learned but little from the experience of the last three years. We are not of those who believe that the Rebel States if they had been let go peacefully, would soon have been knocking at our door for re-admission to the Union. Secession has been, for years, bound up with the designs of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and those designs contemplated what is now being attempted in Mexico by LOUIS NAPOLEON, the establishment of a South American Empire, in which the political leaders of the Rebel States were all to become magnates, nobles, the companions and the advisers of Royalty. Combined into an Empire such as was contemplated, aided by their own (at least what they had stolen from the United States,) arms, and the army and navy of France, we should like to know how soon the Rebels would have asked to come back, or how long the United States would have been permitted to remain at peace with them? It is a mistake to suppose that the Rebels' ultimate plan was the mere Confederacy which constituted the first part of their programme, and which has grown out of it. That the Empire game did not fully develope itself at the outset, is the fault of the United States for trying to crush the Rebellion, it was certainly not infidelity to the contract on NAPOLEON'S part, for he has done his share of the work in establishing the premeditated Empire, in creating the Emperor, in bringing him to American soil, and in protecting his settlement by force of French bayonets and guns. With such a formidable enemy on our borders, with the French ally (Great Britain), in Canada, how long would ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or any other man, have averted the horrors of war by accepting secession and letting the rebel States go in peace? Answer, you who wish things had been otherwise than they are.

Another expression is used, to which we call attention. "This is an Abolition war," We have thousands of sophists—they hate to be termed Copperheads, who are ever and anon making this lying assertion. Not that we believe a war for the abolition of slavery would be a disgraceful one on our part, but we do not believe that on the part of the United States this war was commenced for the purpose of abolishing slavery. The first end sought, and which is still being sought, by the United States is the maintainance of the Union of all the States, and the re-establishment of Federal authority in all the States which have rebelled against the National Government. In doing this, it has become necessary to do many things of a merely incidental nature, and the abolition of slavery has been one of those things. Would to God the nation had made it a principle in the war, rather than an incidental necessity; we would have been stronger in the presence of the civilized world to-day. But as it is, the war has been carried on no more in the interest of the abolition of slavery than in the killing of men in the field, than in the establishment of Sanitary and Christian Commissions to help those who were wounded. We deny that the policy of President LINCOLN as set forth in his inaugural speech, has been altered, or added to, excepting in the mention of conditions and stipulations for the guarantee of perpetual peace and Union.

O, wad some power the gifte gie us,
To see ourseis as ithers see us,
Twad frae mony a fatt an' blunder freen us,
An' foolish notion.

When the poet Burns wrote the foregoing lines he little thought that one day the British government and people would accept the sentiment contained therein as a basis of self examination. And it is of some importance to see a nation in its old age, confess its weakness and its past censoriousness, and in the same hour adopt a new creed and determine upon a new and a better course for the future. The London *Times* of the 14th ult., reads the English people a lecture for their long and offensive course in minding other people's business.

"We have," says the *Times*, "learned, though we admit we have been very slow in learning, that those whom we intrust with the management of our affairs have duties towards their fellow citizens quite as obligatory as any that they can possibly have towards any nation, race or color." It was well enough to abolish slavery in the West Indies and thereby show a good example to other nations, but there was no duty demanding that England should interfere with the conduct of other nations whether they were suffering or inflicting wrongs. There is just this frailty however, in the historical character of such assumption at this late day—it was the people of England who wrenched the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies from an unwilling parliament, it never was an act of the Government. The government and the aristocracy generally, was always opposed to it; and so far as any particular interference with the African Slave trade has been concerned, we agree with the *Times* in charging that, notwithstanding expensive squadrons, "waste of life, miseries endured by crews of the squadron employed to blockade the coast of Africa," and other sacrifices made, they "have not put down the shameful traffic, nor succeeded in getting it declared to be piracy." But what has prevented this success if not the fact that British squadrons were under the influence of a vicious and money grasping aristocracy at home, who, loudly proclaiming themselves the friends of freedom, privately set their hands against any active interference with the slave trade. When Americans failed to be able to fit out their slavers in New York, they found that they could do so with impunity at Liverpool, and this notwithstanding the "vast sum of money which the maintenance of their preventive squadron cost them." The *Times* cannot surely be blind to the fact that these squadrons, so expensive, were fitted out for the sport of a reckless and oppressive aristocracy, and not for the purpose of suppressing any evil, especially the slave trade. There is no good reason why the English Government should not have contracted "a great amount of unpopularity and dislike" as the result of tremendous pretensions without any offspring to awaken the admiration of the people or of the world of mankind. "We are not answerable for the negro, while our Government is deeply responsible for the fate of every subject of the Queen intrusted to its charge." So says the *Times*. Perhaps this plea for the adoption of a non-intervention creed for the future is the strongest apology that can be made for the recent non-intervention in the matter pertaining to Denmark. Is not this what is meant? But whether or not, the truth is revealed--confessed by the London *Times* that the practice of minding other people's business is one that can no longer be consistent with the progress and advancement of the power and the statesmanship of England. She can no longer attempt to urge her doctrines upon other nations by force," and be entitled to the respect and friendship of the world. It is well that even in her age Great Britain bows to the inevitable dictates of destiny with discretion, and resolves "to live and learn."

The Difference.

The New York militia refused to march to the defense of the capital before they had obtained the assurance that they would not be drafted. The Pennsylvania militia responded promptly without asking a question or exacting a condition. Our quota of One-Hundred-Day-Men is nearly full. New York has not sent a man, but spent the time in interposing questions and exacting conditions to get out of going. There is a slight difference between the two States, which, in our judgment, should counsel the New York press to moderate their sneers at Pennsylvania.

From the following extract from a New York letter, it is still very doubtful whether SEYMOUR'S militia will not succeed in staying at home. They evidently have another "sop" in view:

"Notwithstanding the satisfactory decision of the Provost Marshal General, in regard to exempting the "one hundred days" militia from the draft, there is still a screw loose between the State authorities and the men themselves, and the result is, that not a solitary regiment has gone, or is getting ready to go. An order from Governor Seymour, making all things square," however; is looked for to-night, but somehow or other no sooner is one difficulty squared, than another turns up. The people here anything that will embarrass the General Government is all right. At a time when even moments are precious, whole weeks are wasted on mere quibbles."

Mr. Greeley in Expansion.

A New York "copperhead oracle," asked Mr. GREELEY "whether his cooperation in the late peace movement is an effort toward disunion." To which Mr. GREELEY responded distinctly in the negative, and proceeded to add the following:—

We were first impelled to make an effort to bring about a conference between authorized representatives of the respective belligerents by learning, through various channels, that certain distinguished Confederates, then and now in Canada, were holding out to the leading Democrats, who flocked over the river to confer with them, that Peace might be had on a basis, not of "Disunion, but of *Union*. We heard, more specially, that Messrs. C. Clay had agreed, under certain circumstances or conditions, to write a letter in this spirit to be read at the Democratic National Convention, at Chicago. Mr. Sanders published desperate, foreshadowings of Peace on a basis advantageous and acceptable to "both *sections*," also pointed plainly to a *Union* Peace. Hence our action.

We regret but hesitate not to slaughtered into approval or rejection of hypothetical terms of conciliation. The business of negotiation is involved by the Constitution on the President and Senate of the United States, and to them we leave it.

RECRUITING IN THE SOUTH.—New York and New England are sending numerous agents into the seceded States to recruit. Every steamer carries them out, the favorite quarter being North and South Carolina and Virginia.

The "Right of Revolution."

The friends of the rebellion, in the earlier stages of it attempted to justify it by the alleged right of revolution existing in the people. This right existed before constitutions were made, or before the people themselves ruled by election and representative government. Under our form of government it does not exist, and they who uphold it are only upholding the old arbitrary notion, that the few shall govern the many. The framers of our Constitution denied it entirely when they provided a mode in the Constitution for amending it. So long as that remains and the remedy exists, there can be no right of revolution unless we acknowledge that the minority have a right to attempt by force to overthrow the majority, when they cannot succeed in their aims by Constitutional measures. C. H. Goodrich, Esq., in a recent work upon the science of government, holds the following language with regard to this assumed right under our institutions:

"I have referred to the subject of revolution, and to the several principles applicable thereto, for the purpose of saying it is not applicable to us as a people in our present condition. Once and to the same extent as it is and may be to systems of a different construction. The science of government, as exhibited in the institutions of the United States, renders it unnecessary to regard the power of revolution as one of its elements. Our system was created and established by the people. It consists of different sovereignties, of departments, and of institutions, these sovereignties, these institutions, are managed, their trusts are performed by individuals selected by the people for a limited and restricted term of time. The administrative power, by which term I mean the legislative and executive departments of the several States, possess at all intervals of time, from time to time, one person or class of persons to another individual or class of individuals. This change, in many of the State governments, is annual, and in all it is frequent, so that the people have constant opportunity, by a change of men or change of officers, to avoid corruption or incompetency and tyrannicalness. In fact, the same may result from individuals, who for the time being may be charged with the trusts of our Government, from this fact you will perceive that revolution is not essential to the people, or to a maintenance of their rights and liberties, so far as they may be disregarded or endangered by the individuals in power or places. These individuals, in most cases, are liable to be removed by impeachment, or other mode of removal, if faithless or incompetent; and so long as they remain in office they are bound by the laws and constitutions under which they act as a limitation and by which they are bound. This fact is true, in relation to the federal government. The legislative department, in one branch, which is the popular, and in some represents the most important, may be changed every two years, the other branch, the senate, is partially changed every two years, and every six years may be filled by persons, no one of whom shall have occupied his place, under one and the same appointment, more than once. The chief executive officer, as you are aware, is changed, or may be, every four years. The result of this arrangement is, that no person can hold office under the federal government, except judicial offices, for more than six years, against the will of the people. The persons in office, upon cause shown, may be displaced in less time; and all judicial officers are subject to impeachment and removal for corruption, so that the people, without forcible revolution, are secure in their rights, and have full control of them-selves. If the system does not accomplish the purpose sought to be attained by its establishment, it may be modified and changed by amendment."

[From the N. Y. Examiner.]

The 7-30 Government Loan.

Many of the advantages of the loan are apparent on their face, but there are others that will be best understood after consideration. Among them are,

ITS ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Nearly all active credits are now issued on Government securities. Banks of issue and Savings Banks hold them in large quantities—in many cases, more than the entire amount of their capitals—and the people look upon them as the strongest investment they could possibly make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be apply to the Government for relief, that allow their depositors ont five per cent. on only pay interest of principal in greenbacks or notes of State banks. Banks on issue and discount do not ask or get anything better than Government paper in payment of customers' notes, and they prefer it to all other, for it is more convenient to redeem their own notes in that paper as the circulating medium next to specie in value. By the issue of this loan the U. S. Treasury becomes a *savings bank of the people*. There are no more secure, nor more profitable investments, and not one that pays so *liberally* for the use of money. You may deposit fifty dollars or fifty thousand. The more you put in, the larger you will and strengthen the Government, and the more valuable will be the remaining currency of the country.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The *general* rate of interest is six per cent., payable annually. *This* is seven and three-tenths, payable *semi-annually*. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyer's fees, stamps duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same *kind* of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. If there is no National bank at hand, any banker will obtain it for you without charge, and pay you the interest coupon at the end of six months as a most convenient method of remittance to his city correspondent. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon it, you have the highest security to do it with. If you wish to sell it, it will find a ready sale at a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

ITS CONVERTIBILITY INTO A SIX PER CENT. BOND.—Here comes an advantage that must not be lost sight of. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes into a six per cent. gold bond. The principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from this date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (July 28). Before the war, U. S. six per cent. stocks sold at a much higher rate—and first loans were taken up by the U. S. Treasury under special act of Congress at a premium of not less than twenty per cent. There is no doubt that this option of conversion is worth at least two or three per cent. per annum to the subscriber to the loan, thus increasing the actual rate of interest to about ten per cent. Notes of the same class issued three years ago, are now selling at a premium which is actually proves the correctness of this statement.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been told that he must "*buy money* at the highest rate necessary to obtain it," that he should sell his obligations "for what they would bring," so as to lead the market; but the Secretary will do no such thing. If Shylock bought bonds at twenty per cent. premium, he would demand a corresponding premium at the end of three years, or would finally offer to lend only the interest and keep the principal. If Government should offer to buy or sell (except judicial offices, for more than six years, against the will of the people. The persons in office, upon cause shown, may be displaced in less time; and all judicial officers are subject to impeachment and removal for corruption, so that the people, without forcible revolution, are secure in their rights, and have full control of them-selves. If the system does not accomplish the purpose sought to be attained by its establishment, it may be modified and changed by amendment."

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The 7-30 Government Loan.

Many of the advantages of the loan are apparent on their face, but there are others that will be best understood after consideration. Among them are,

ITS ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Nearly all active credits are now issued on Government securities. Banks of issue and Savings Banks hold them in large quantities—in many cases, more than the entire amount of their capitals—and the people look upon them as the strongest investment they could possibly make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be apply to the Government for relief, that allow their depositors ont five per cent. on only pay interest of principal in greenbacks or notes of State banks. Banks on issue and discount do not ask or get anything better than Government paper in payment of customers' notes, and they prefer it to all other, for it is more convenient to redeem their own notes in that paper as the circulating medium next to specie in value. By the issue of this loan the U. S. Treasury becomes a *savings bank of the people*. There are no more secure, nor more profitable investments, and not one that pays so *liberally* for the use of money. You may deposit fifty dollars or fifty thousand. The more you put in, the larger you will and strengthen the Government, and the more valuable will be the remaining currency of the country.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The *general* rate of interest is six per cent., payable annually. *This* is seven and three-tenths, payable *semi-annually*. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyer's fees, stamps duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same *kind* of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. If there is no National bank at hand, any banker will obtain it for you without charge, and pay you the interest coupon at the end of six months as a most convenient method of remittance to his city correspondent. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon it, you have the highest security to do it with. If you wish to sell it, it will find a ready sale at a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

ITS CONVERTIBILITY INTO A SIX PER CENT. BOND.—Here comes an advantage that must not be lost sight of. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes into a six per cent. gold bond. The principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from this date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (July 28). Before the war, U. S. six per cent. stocks sold at a much higher rate—and first loans were taken up by the U. S. Treasury under special act of Congress at a premium of not less than twenty per cent. There is no doubt that this option of conversion is worth at least two or three per cent. per annum to the subscriber to the loan, thus increasing the actual rate of interest to about ten per cent. Notes of the same class issued three years ago, are now selling at a premium which is actually proves the correctness of this statement.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been told that he must "*buy money* at the highest rate necessary to obtain it," that he should sell his obligations "for what they would bring," so as to lead the market; but the Secretary will do no such thing. If Shylock bought bonds at twenty per cent. premium, he would demand a corresponding premium at the end of three years, or would finally offer to lend only the interest and keep the principal. If Government should offer to buy or sell anything else, they are richly worth all their face calls for in gold, and the country is not so poor in spirit or in purse as to submit to any such sacrifice as Shylock demands. There is no unlimited supply of money seeking investment at any time, and the Government offers to pay liberally for its use. At the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum, to say nothing of the collateral advantages, it is the strongest borrower in the market, and every feeling of interest, as well as patriotism and duty, should induce our readers to invest in its loans.

General Intelligence.

Since the beginning of May, Johnston has retreated from twenty-nine impregnable positions; has evacuated a score of the mightiest mountain fastnesses on this continent; has forsaken three river lines of defense without fight, and has built gigantic earthworks all over Northern Georgia, only to fly from them when he heard the advancing tramp of our glorious army.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that recently a conscript, who had been undergoing an examination before the Medical Board in that city, upon reaching the street fell in a fainting fit, with a bleeding at the lungs, and was carried to a place where medical assistance could be rendered him. He had been pronounced, by a highly enlightened board, a healthy conscript, while not twenty degrees removed from the grave.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: A very large and brilliant meteor visited our heavens on Friday evening about 9 o'clock. Its course was from east to west, and a luminous train which followed it lighted up the sky for more than 50 seconds after the meteor had vanished. No such brilliant visitor had been seen since 1860.

The exercises of the commencement week at Lafayette College closed on Wednesday. There were fifteen speeches from the graduating class, and two from the masters. The valedictorian was W. P. Montelius, of Pennsylvania. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. G. W. Janvier, of New Jersey, and Rev. F. T. Brown, District of Columbia. The trustees have established a New Professorship of Mines and Metallurgy.

Certain Secession journals in New York are growing bolder in their treason than ever before. One of them, the *Metropolitan Record*, in its issue of Friday, in alluding to the conscription says: "We think it is high time for Governor Seymour to inform the Administration that there shall be no more conscription in this State—that enough of its citizens have been butchered, and that not another man shall be dragged from the shelter of his home. Let the Governor do this, and he will be sustained by two or three hundred thousand of the men of toil." General Dix deemed it his duty to proceed against the Newark *Journal*, the other day, for language not one whit worse than this.

Great distress is said to prevail in portions of Fairfax and Prince William counties, Virginia, on account of the scarcity of food.

Before the Alabama went into action, Semmes made a little speech to his men, perorating with the words: "England expects every man to do his duty!"—more euphoneous certainly than "Jeff. D. expects," or "Dixie expects." True, too.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Age* expostulates with Bishop Hopkins, that in his tract claiming the authority of the Bible for negro slavery, he so far yielded to the spirit of modern fanaticism as to express a "desire to see the Southern institution abolished at some supposable future time. The correspondent thinks this "an injurious concession to the rule and ruin faction," and hopes the Bishop will strike it out of als next edition.

A serious case of arson was investigated in New York on Friday, in which Mr. John Bellamy, the principal proprietor of a tea-store in Broomestreet, near Centre, is charged with having set fire to his premises, on the 15th of June last, for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies. The fire was extinguished before much ammunition is destroyed. Bellamy has been held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer.

Four companies of U. S. colored troops, in command of Major Craft, left Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, *en route* for Maysville, Ky., where they will be quartered until further orders. It is understood that all other companies are under marching orders, and will shortly leave for the front.

Col. Catherwood, commanding the 6th State Militia and 1st Iowa cavalry, telegraphed to headquarters from Haynesville, Clay county, that he is making clean work of the guerrillas in that region. He also says that Thornton and part of his force crossed the Missouri river.

General Payne has prohibited the paying of rent of houses or other buildings in the district of West Kentucky except to persons of undoubted loyalty. After the first of August the rents of houses, buildings or lands of disloyalists must be paid to the Quartermaster. The collection of arrearages of rents will only be permitt. Supplies must be purchased by permit, and merchants are allowed to bring goods into the district only by conforming to the regulations. Two newspapers have been closed, and a number of disloyalists have been ordered to leave the State immediately.

A Savannah editor found it "supremely disgreeable" to hear the reverbation of the Yankee cannon at Fort Pulaski in honor of the birthday of liberty. Only one thing could have been more disgusting—to hear the "Yankee subjugation" read the Declaration of Independence.

The last news from Central and South America is not of great importance. Another revolution was reported to have broken out in the interior of Columbia, but of its progress or extent we have no account. The revolution against the existing government is threatened, and is liable to be inaugurated at any moment. The churches of Panama had been closed for some time, owing to difficulties between the Columbian government and the clergy. There is nothing later relative to the difficulties between Peru and Spain.

A correspondent writing from San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, speaks of heavy rains in that country, very recently, which swelled the streams and rivers to a great extent. Americans had celebrated the 4th of July, with great enthusiasm.

The Jewsbown (Me.) *Journal* has the following: "There are a couple of spinsters in Greene —no monomaniacs in their way—who have been trying to see how many cats could be multiplied upon one pair. They began with one pair when the rebellion broke out and as the kittens have grown and multiplied, their number has become the alarming number of 440 cats and kittens!

On Friday a poor woman arrived in Chicago, having begged her way from the inter or of Georgia, with four children, in the hope of seeing her husband, who was confined as a prisoner in Camp Douglas, and persuade him to take the oath of allegiance. She arrived there only to learn that her husband had died in camp. She was cared for by some benevolent ladies who were made aware of her case. On Saturday, the poor woman was informed that a subscription was at once taken up in her behalf.

Next to rain, California is said to want seventy-five thousand women. The drain which nearly four years of war have made on our male population, has left us a large surplus of the other sex, and what California needs the East can spare. It might, therefore, be of benefit to both sections of the country if some superfluous females on this side of the continent would migrate to the other and thereby restore the equilibrium of the sexes on both sides. One reason why there is so much destitution and suffering among women in our Eastern cities is that there are many more than can be provided with good husbands, or with the employments which they usually seek at living wages. Why then should not this needed relief be sought in a quarter of the republic where women are scarce and where people are appealing for a supply as a boon now to their fellow men in the midst of a protracted draught?

The dry goods clerks, in New York, have induced most of their employers to close up their places of business on Saturday afternoons, and at the same time have succeeded in obtaining very generally an advance in their salaries, in most cases equal to 25 per cent.

Wm. H. Carter, a Rebel citizen of Maryland, and who was tried and convicted before Gen. Doubleday's commission, on the charge of violating the laws of war, in contracting to furnish the Rebel Government at Richmond with provisions, drugs, &c., has been sentenced to be hung. The President has approved the sentence, and it will be executed at such time and place as the commanding General of the Department shall designate. Carter had executed contracts with the rebels amounting to millions.

The Union League and the War.

The Union League of this city has again illustrated its support of the government and the war by putting another regiment in the field, which is the fifth raised at the expense and by the exertions of the members of the League within the past twelve months. This last regiment was recruited in ten days, in response to the call for hundred days men, and is commanded by Col. Harmanus Neff, a member of the League. It received marching orders and left the city yesterday to report to Gen. Wallace, in Baltimore.

The fourth Union League regiment has been in all the battles of Grant's army, commencing with Spottsylvania, and the casualities in it, exceeding two hundred, attest its hard service and gallantry.

We learn that the Military Committee of the League, which is the working body in this business, contemplate the immediate raising of a sixth regiment for the war, a considerable fund being already subscribed for the purpose. If the League had done the country no other service than the raising of this full half of so many thousands of soldiers, it would have justified its title, and well merited the grateful respect of all loyal people.—*Phil. Gazette.*

SUBSTITUTES.—Two orders in relation to substitutes have been issued from the Provost Marshals General's office. One says, if the Board of Enrolment accepts a substitute, it will issue a certificate exempting from liability to service for the term of enlistment the person who furnishes the substitute. A second order, a week later date, says, the Board of Enrolment is not required to decide whether a substitute is exempted from the draft, and if he is not exempted and becomes liable to any subsequent draft, the name of the person who furnishes him shall be put in the next class in his district. These two orders conflict with each other. The last order is probably the proper construction to be given to the law, otherwise for every one personcapacitated as a substitute, two names would be taken from the list liable to draft, which would be depleting it very seriously, and increasing every other man's liability to be drafted. If this be the construction, it ought to be announced at once in such a way as to make it authoritative and certain against any conflicting order.

A SAD STORY.—Yesterday a poor woman arrived in Chicago, having begged her way from the interior of Georgia, with four children, in the hope of seeing her husband, who was confined as a prisoner in Camp Douglas, and persuade him to take the oath of allegiance. She arrived there only to find his name on the list of those who had died in camp. She was cared for by some benevolent ladies who were made aware of her case.—*Chicago Tribune, Thursday.*

Personal.

R. J. Carpenter, a farmer of Frederick, Kent county, Delaware, shot himself recently. His wife was informed of his intention, and on her knees begged him to desist. To her frantic inquiry, "What will I and the children do?" he replied, "Do the best you can," and immediately pulled the trigger, the load tearing off the entire skull and scattering the blood and brains over his poor wife, who had fallen with him.

The Richmond papers announce the death, in Chesterfield county, Va., of the Rev. Dr. William J. Hoge, formerly of the brick church (Dr. Spring's) in New York. Dr. Hoge was a native of Ohio, where he was educated and became a pastor. He was subsequently associated with his father as teacher of a female seminary in Richmond, and afterwards accepted a call to a church in Baltimore. In 1859 he became associate pastor of Dr. Spring's church, where he soon attained a popularity and influence. At the breaking out of the civil war his sympathies were strongly with the Southern cause, and he finally yielded to them and preached his farewell sermon on the Sabbath when the first battle of Bull Run was in progress. He went South, and became pastor of a church at Petersburg. When he died he was fifty-eight years of age, and it is probable that he still might living at the civil life if he had devoted his talents to the service of his country, in place of siding with rebels and traitors.

The valedictorian at Wesleyan University, Jacob W. H. Ames, Newport, N. H., at eighteen years of age was a sailor before the mast, not acquainted with much more than his letters. At twenty-four he has graduated at the head of his class, competing with twenty-three good scholars, all of whom, doubtless, had enjoyed the usual educational advantages.

The editor of the Rock Island *Union*, who knew Gen. McPherson well, was conversing with him at St. Louis, Mo., in 1862, when the General, who was then only a Colonel, remarked: "I will be a General, or fill a soldier's grave!" He has done both. Peace to the hero's ashes.

There is a young lady of eighteen in St. Louis who has done nothing but eat and sleep since she was four years old. She remains awake for seven minutes twice in twenty-four hours and then eats and sleeps.

Samuel Mather, whose farm is on the line between Hartford and Windsor, in Connecticut, just harvested one acre of wheat, and his yield is over forty-five bushels. It was raised on land from which it is said a crop was taken every last year. He says that following a crop of tobacco he can always get a good yield of wheat.

Mr A., of Chicago, went to Cincinnati on the 4th for a sojourn of a fortnight. On the 7th he received a telegram from his father to make his trip as short as possible, as he was wanted in the office. Returning at once, he discovered that the dispatch was a forgery. He never mentioned the matter, but quietly ascertained that the [illegible] operator was gallows-ripe. A few days since he recalled Mr. W from Pittsburgh by a similar dispatch, met him at the depot, in Chicago, informed him that the Cincinnati note was dishonored, and finally promised never to mention it, in consideration of $38 worth of supper, etc., at one of the finest restaurants.

The London *Morning Herald* speaks of their New York correspondent "Manhattan," the late Joseph H. Scoville, as "a splendid instance of lofty virtue."

John Aberelin, a brave Scotchman, was recently nominated for Circuit Clerk of Knox county, Ill. The Copperheads soon discovered that, although he had served his adopted country in the field, and been honorably discharged, he had not been naturalized, and they declared him ineligible. But our representative in Congress, Mr. Arnold, had provided for this case, by a law which authorizes the immediate naturalization of all who join the armies of the United States, and are honorably discharged. Yesterday Mr. Arnold furnished Mr. Aberelein a copy of the law, after which he will be immediately naturalized, and the loyal citizens of Knox county will elect him Clerk. The law will be found in the United States Statutes at Large, 37th Congress, page 567.

The Rev. R. W. Henry, D. D., of the second Presbytery, New York, has received and accepted a unanimous call from the North Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and will enter upon his new field of labor the first of September next. This, we apprehend, will be a happy release for Dr. Henry.

The President has recognized Francis A. Hoffman as Consul to the Kingdom of Hanover at Chicago.

Mr. Samuel Hallett, who was lately shot in Kansas, by Mr. Talcott, an engineer of the Pacific Railroad Company, of which Mr. Hallett was Superintendent, is the well known Wall street banker and financier, who in times past under large a figure in New York. He was engaged in a number of railroad enterprizes, and though a comparatively young man, was noted for his energy, and accumulated a large fortune. He went West, about two years ago, in the interest of the Pacific Railroad Company, of which he was a large owner and contractor. In this capacity he met, and fell in with an old friend and afterwards a bitter enemy of Gen. Fremont whom he finally drove out of the country, and had indicted by the grand jury of Jackson county, Missouri, for high crimes and misdemeanors. Gen. Fremont, Mr. Hallett published a commercial circular in New York for some years, in connection with his banking house. He leaves a family who are at present in Europe, to whom the news of his death will be a severe blow.

The editor of the Cairo *News* has been furnished with a copy of the Mobile *Evening News* of May 20, which contains the following remarkable order:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, MOBILE, May 20, 1864.

Order No. 234.—"Owing to the inestimable service rendered to the Confederate States by Major-General N. P. Banks, U. S. A., all officers and soldiers of the command of the latter are hereby prohibited from harming a hair of his head, and are specially ordered, under all circumstances, to allow him to escape.

"By order, S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General."

Gen. James Bowen, of New York, has accepted the appointment of Commissioner of Immigration tendered him by the President, under the recent act of Congress, to encourage immigration.

It is remarked with surprise and grief that along with the names of Colorado Jewett, J. R. Gilmore and George Sanders, as high chief pirate commanders, no where does not occur the name of Georg e Francis Train!

Charles S. Ogden, Esq., of Philadelphia, has resigned the position recently held by him, of Consul of the United States at Quebec, and Mr. J. D. Thurston, of New York has been appointed to succeed him. In accepting Mr. Ogden's resignation, Mr. Seward says: "This department will confer with regard to the services of a zealous and faithful officer."

Mrs. Mary E. Sawyer, of Baltimore, Maryland, having been found guilty by a special military commission held in Washington, of corresponding with the enemy, and assisting parties within our lines to correspond with the enemy, has been sentenced to be imprisoned until the termination of the present Rebellion, and be empty clothes closet for the benefit of the Union prisoners in such a prison as the Secretary of War may direct. The female prison at Fitchburg, Worcester county, Mass., has been selected as the place of confinement.

Mr. W. J. Barnes announces in a card in one of the Richmond papers that he has accepted the nomination for the Mayor of the city, "so kindly extended to him" by his fellow citizens. The rebels, however, mistaking our position, passed but a short distance ahead of Rousseau, and proceeded to await him at another place. The march was continued till 3 A. m., when the men laid down to sleep for an hour.

THE RETURN.

"July 20th, at 5 o'clock A. M. the bugle

Fighting Quakers in Frederick County.

[From the Hagerstown Herald.]

Another case of heroism was related to us a day or two ago, which deserves a place in our columns besides those of George Blessing and Ishmael Day.

A member of the society of Friends, who resided in Frederick county, Virginia, named Wm. Brown, was called upon, one evening at his residence by a guerilla who had in his possession a horse which he had stolen, and who demanded a saddle and bridle. Mr. Brown informed him that he had none for him, but he would take no denial, and the old man, seeing that the case was one which would admit of no parlying, turned quickly into his house, took up his gun, and returned to the door and shot the fellow in the mouth and face. On receiving the contents of the gun, he fell and remained there until removed by a Union man of the name of Baker, who removed him to some place where he has been taken care of, and where he is likely to recover.

Soon after this occurrence, a band of the same class of men, fifteen in number, headed by a well known rebel by the name of Hunter, determined to avenge the wounding of the horse thief, and accordingly started for the house of Mr. Brown. The old man, however, was apprised of their approach, and he and his two sons stationed themselves up stairs. The party, on their arrival, rushed into the house and inquired for the men, when they were told by the female portion of the family that they were up stairs, and endeavored to dissuade them from going up, but to no purpose. Two of them being more resolute than the rest, rushed for the stairs when the foremost was fired upon by one of the Browns, the ball taking effect in his chin, passing into his breast and killing him instantly. The hindmost man fell wounded in the leg. The firing now became general, both inside and out of the house. One of the Browns, on looking out of the window, saw one of the rebels in the yard, with a United States flag which he had stolen at Bath. He discharged his gun at him, when the fellow fell, and died in a few hours. A fourth was wounded and was unable to make his escape.

This party now seeing how matters stood, beat a hasty retreat, leaving the Browns in undisturbed possession of the field, with the enemy's dead and wounded in their hands, and two of their horses as trophies. After their retreat, Hunter sent two sympathizers for their dead and wounded, but old Mr. Brown refused to let him have them, telling them that if Hunter would come alone and unarmed that he would be permitted to move them without molestation. He went but was so frighened that he left without them.

A short time after this, about sixty of the marauders resolved on killing or capturing the old man, and accordingly started for the house. It was on Sunday, and his sons were at church about a mile and a half distant. Some friend entered the church and apprised them of the band. They immediately mounted their horses and rode home as rapidly as possible, and had barely time to notify their father of his danger. The old man was in the yard at the time, bare-headed, and was forced to leave without his hat and strike for the woods, which he reached unharmed, amid a shower of bullets, some of his pursuers were within a few yards of him when he entered the timber, but did not follow him, fearing that some of them might fare as badly as did some of Hunter's men.

Spirit of the Southwestern Rebel Papers

We have received a batch of Southern papers among them a copy of the *Daily Mississipian*, of late date, published at Selma, Alabama, in which we find the following, from the Mobile *Advertiser*, published in the *Mississipian* under the head of "A ray of peace," which will no doubt satisfy the members of the conventions referred to, and the peace men who approve of their action, that their political efforts and sympathies in favor of the enemies of the Government "*in the coming struggle*," are duly appreciated by at least some portion of their rebel brethren:

"The happiest augury of peace which the telegraph wires have flashed to us for two years, is the action of the Democratic Convention of Kentucky, Ohio, and Illinois. They have sent delegates to the National Convention with instructions to vote for a peace platform framed upon the principles of Long's speech. At last, then, the banner of truth is being lifted over the heads of a people who have been staggering in passion, blood, and darkness for three years. Oh! that precious banner!—if the Chicago Convention but have the illumination and the courage to lift it up and plant it as their rallying point in their coming struggle with their enemies, our enemies, the enemies of freedom and of humanity. Mr. Long, of Ohio, was the brave and sagacious man, who, like another John the Baptist, came before to herald the banner of peace. Pointing it out to the great Democratic Bab-l of the North, confused of tongues and blinded of passion by the clouding of its adversary, he proclaimed *in hoc signo vinces*. He told his auditory that the great speech was well pondered in a month of preparation. Was it not the well-considered voice of its party at the time, and Mr. Long the honored and chosen instrument of preaching a new and life-giving political gospel to a great party reft and scattered by the storm of war? Is there these marks at the time, and we pray God, what we see now is but the first budding of the sweet ripe fruit that that gospel is destined to bear. Some few weeks ago we outlined a platform for the Northern Democrats, and expressed the belief that they grasp permanent power by adopting it. We are equally of opinion that the party platform have in a single war plan in it, their chances are hopeless. If, now, the Chicago Convention take Mr. Long's speech as the guide for the principles it shall put in issue before the North, we have no more doubt of its triumph than we have that Lee and Johnson can whip Grant and Sherman, on any day in which they will give them battle in the open field."

The *Appeal*, however, lacks confidence in the power of politics in obtaining peace on satisfactory terms, and says:

"Much more depends on Southern bullets than Northern ballots. Let bayonets do our thinking in this matter. We must nerve our arms for the desperate assaults with which we are to be assailed in the next three months. Upon our stout arms depends our salvation. It is folly to rely on foreign intervention or Northern disintegration."

The Brave Old Marylander, Ishmael Day.

The Baltimore *American* publishes the following letter from Ishmael Day:

"*Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:*

"Having now recruited a little, and got things a little fixed, but still weak and feeble, I beg leave, through your valuable paper, to reply to the letter of my very kind and sympathizing friend, dated Philadelphia, July 14, and the name of the people, and over the signature of 'One of Many,' and say with all my heart and soul, I thank him most sincerely for his kindness and offer, but would have been much more thankful could I have deserved more of his kindness, as well as his fellow citizens whom he represents, by giving to the other rebels such a deadly dose as I gave the first, and as many more, could I have done so. I feel it to be the duty of every American citizen, home and abroad, old and young, to make use of all ways and means, and at all times and hazards, to crush this cursed and uncalled for rebellion.

"At the time I shot the rebel I did not think for a moment of property or consequences, but kept my eye on the tailor and our gloriousold Stars and Stripes, which God grant may ever wave over all enemies of every land and nation as well as traitors of this once happy land. I have lost by this act and love of my country all my property by fire, by the hands of traitors, except two small outhouses, all my books and valuable papers, household and kitchen furniture, hay, wheat, &c., leaving alone sixty-five acres of land, my loss being about nine thousand dollars; my family clotheless and homeless, consisting of self, wife and three daughters, one of whom is much afflicted, and income for their support being now about $400. But notwithstanding, with my trust in an all-wise Lord, and confidence in my state and general government in making good my losses some day, I hope to make out to support my family for the few days I may yet live, and my family after. And now I say, in conclusion, that any little office suitable for an old man in his seventy-third year, would at this time be very acceptable and thankfully received from any quarter whatever.

"With my thanks and well wishes for my friend for the interest taken in my behalf I remain his most obsedient and very humble servant,

I. DAY."

Carnival of Fire.

The following is a partial record of large fires which have occurred during July, and which in most cases are believed to be of incendiary origin:

July 1, Louisville, hospital stores, $1,000,500; July 1, Philadelphia, factory, $30,000; July 4, New York, piano factory, $160,000; July 4, Saratoga, water cure establishment, $150,000; July 5, Chicago, coo perage, $25,000; July 7, Chicago, fur store, $70,000; July 8, Vassalboro, Maine, mills, $30,000; July 8, Salmon Falls, Vermont, mills, $300,000; July 11, New York, steamer John Potter, $500,00; July 13, Waterford, Me., railroad depot, $70,000; July 15, St. Louis, six steamers, $560,000; July 16, Brooklyn, N. Y., warehouses, $900,000; July 17, Lowell, Mass., tanneries, $130,000; July 20, Farmington, Conn., store and barns, $50,000; July 22, Chicago, planing mill, $40,000; Springfield, Mass., stores, $100,000; July 23, Philadelph a, wagon factory, $300,000; July 22, Defiance, Ohio, woolen factory, $100,000; July 24, Keesport, N. Y., church shop, $12,000; July 24, Jamaca, L. I., hotel, crops, woods, &c., $30,000; July 25, Syracuse, Cranger block, $80,000. Total, $4,567,000.

OFFICE OF THE P., FT. W. & C. RR. Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next; and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th ult., the same to be paid on and after the 1st day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day and remain closed until the 3d day of August thereafter.

Provided, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the company.

By order of the Board.

jy26-14t W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN instalment of

Five Dollars Per Share

has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the

Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Co.,

payable at the office of J. M. Cooper, Esq., Bank Block, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 10th, 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. MASLIN COOPER, Sec'y and Treas'r.

jy27-1w Cooper Fire Arms Manuf. Co.

OFFICE OF THE DACOTAH MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 4th, 1864.

ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an instalment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this Office on SATURDAY, August 6th, 1864, after which date no transfer of Stock can be made without payment of the assessment.

By order of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
jy4-td Sec'y. and Treas'r. Dacotah Mining Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof, to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy6-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT.—I am authorized to offer for sale that valuable block of buildings consisting of

3 MODERN BUILT STORES,

with dwellings attached; on the corner of Congress and Wylie streets.

This property, situated on a great thoroughfare, on the line of the Passenger railway, in a rapidly improving neighborhood, is worthy the attention of any one seeking a safe and paying investment.

For terms and particulars apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 39 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) jy25

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 200 feet, and fronting on Liberty street 253 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES.

June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber's

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my4tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing **187** acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about **30** acres coming on the Ohio and Youghiogheny Coal, and some **50** acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, Two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KENNEY, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and is entirely free from resin, tar and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what constituted the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FOSTER, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army.

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Munitions ville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used exclusively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

H. ENGLAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment. Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

de3

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland, Illinois, Northern Light, Iron City, Traveler, Meteor, Iron Mines, Lac La Belle and Pewabic, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 6 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 2 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great inland Seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1000 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and seven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Maries.

The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of Silver, Lead, wild and romantic scenery, enchanted with its pure and bracing climate render the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the capitalist, the Student, the Pleasure Seeker, or the Invalid.

The above named Steamers are elegantly fitted up with large and airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including state rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

Rooms secured and further information obtained by application to

SHORT, HANNA & CO.,
HUSSEY & McBRIDE, } Cleveland, O.
GARETSIN & CO.,
J. T. WHITE & CO., }
S. P. BRADY & CO., } Detroit, Mich.
BUCKELY & CO., }
jy22-2m] JOHN KELLY & CO.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
July 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 54.—To provide for the execution of the 3d section of the act of Congress of July 4, 1864, authorizing the appointment by the Executive of any of the States of recruiting agents, to recruit volunteers in any of the States declared to be in rebellion except the states of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to be credited to the States and subdivisions thereof which may procure their enlistment, it is ordered:

1st. That for the State of Pennsylvania there shall be appointed, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, from the city of Philadelphia five recruiting agents, from the county of Allegheny two, and from each of the remaining counties of the Commonwealth one.

2d. There being at the disposal of the Executive no fund for the payment of such agents, their compensation may be fixed and paid by the counties or districts which they represent, and they shall in such case be appointed upon the recommendation of the commissioners of such counties or the committee for the recruitment of volunteers and disbursement of bounties, or proper authorities of such districts. If no compensation is so provided appointments will be made upon application, accompanied by evidence of character and qualification. All applications for appointment must designate the district in the revolted States to which the recruiting agent is to be sent.

3d. All communications relating to business arising under this order will be addressed to Col. M. T. Quay, Military Secretary, who is charged with its supervision.

jy23] A. G. CURTIN.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 10th DAY OF May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock, p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs:

50 shares in name of F. E. Adams, no certificate issued.
20 " " Gilbert Williams & Co., " "
25 " represented by certificate No. 1026.
100 " in name of R. Adams, No. 1116, no certificate issued.
10 " " T. H. Lewull " "
90 " represented by certificate No. 1118.
500 " in name of J. M. Howe & Co., no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy23-td

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 10th DAY OF August, 1864, at 2 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment interest and costs.

21 Shares standing in the name of L. Green. No certificate issued.
150 Shares represented by certificate No. 158.
100 " " " " " 159.
25 " " " " " 174.
8 " " " " " 200.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh.
jy23-tf

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, (CAVALRY BUREAU,)
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, July 4, 1864.)

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Lebanon, Penn., Thursday, July 14th, 1864.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, July 21st, 1864.
Harrisburg, Penna., Thursday, July 28th, 1864.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, August 4th, 1864.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, August 11th, 1864.

Two hundred (200) Cavalry Horses of unserviceable age. These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms: Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
jy9-2td Cavalry Bureau.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES

PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.

$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, free from all incumbrances of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all blemish, from 5 to 8 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications. apr20 W. GAMBLE, Lt.-Col. and D. Q. M. General.

jy21-tf

NO. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled). In store and for sale by

jy18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom'n	5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	9:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex	11:50 p m
Thro Express	4:30 p m	Fast Line	2:10 p m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:30 a m
Joh'n Acm'n	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	9:15 a m
2d do	11:10 a m	2d do	8:30 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:15 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:30 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philadelphia	2:10 a m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 6:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:50 a. m., 9:45 a. m., 12:30 p m, and 5:30 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:30 p m	Express	9:30 a m
Mt. McKeesport	11:00 a m	Mt. McKeesport	6:50 p m
do	6:15 p m	do	3:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	8:00 a m	Braddock's	8:00 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M. Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m. and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 p. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:16 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:05 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
do	1:05 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	8:20 a. m.	Steubenville Ac.	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Ac. com'n leaves Allegheny	3:50 p. m.	commodation	
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:25 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.

A. G. S. Nesbet.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.

C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fourth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants and Manufacturers.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.

S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....135 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.

J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.

Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.

James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.

Hubley, Adams & Co.....72 Water street.

Brass Works.

Mansfield & Fitzsimmons.....13 Second near Short st.

Commission Merchants.

C. R. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Neeles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.

James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.

W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Wood st.
Gardner & Schlelter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
R. H. Gardner.....101 Wood st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Reidel & Co.....92 and 94 Wayne and 91 Wood sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....255 Penn st
Gulney & Scofield.....278 Penn st

Foundries.

Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. A. Price.....cor. Pound property and Water
Patterson, Erbe & Co.....Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.

Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
R. J. Jones & Co.....191 Wood street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....132 First street.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....130 Wood st

Hardware.

Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....50 Wood st.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother.....294 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Saltsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.

Iron, Snorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipsson.....Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Insurance Offices.

H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....59 Water st.
Penn Insurance Co.....Fourth st.

Iron Founders.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.

Dunseath & Co.....58 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lamps.

T. J. Master & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....132 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....Fourth street.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.

John S. Lee.....No. 45 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....92 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Stanley & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix street.
Deweritz, Kirmse & Co.....139 Third street.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.

Fogelsonger & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.

John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.

Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....51 Market st.
Richardson, Hartley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....115 Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Photographs.

W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dabb.....48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan.....Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.

Vlerheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....71 Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilhert.....Diamond.
E. Reineman's.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....187 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....67 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.

R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.

R. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Schmidt & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Fifth st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co.....98and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.

I. Seiferth & Co.....37 and 39 Market street.

Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,

se22tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

Prices Low. Terms Cash. BIRMINGHAM, PA. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe6-1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash and Supporteds, Beadsticad Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH..... DAVID E. PARK..... JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Rotary and Valve Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

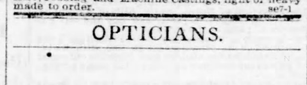
CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH,

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fence Points, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Pittsburgh Coal Oil Refineries. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1y

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBON

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 83 FOURTH ST.

Per Val	BANKS	Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	—	70½	May 5
50	Commercial	—	—	68	" 4
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	64¾	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	80½	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	66	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 5
50	Tr & M	—	—	60	"
100	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	
100	Third National	110	—	—	
100	Fourth National	110	—	—	
100	First National Ally	—	—	110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	49¾	" 4 per ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	67	June $6.00
42	Western	—	—	30½	May $2.00
25	Monongahela	—	—	35	" $3.00
50	Eureka	50	—	52	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	—	21	
25	Allegheny	—	—	28½	$3.00
25	People's	—	—	24	$4.00
50	Penna	32½	—	—	
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	23¼	4 per ct.
75	St. Clair Street	40	—	50	5 per ct.
50	Sand Street	—	—	—	5 per ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	
25	Birmingham	—	—	31½	$1.50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	
20	Penna. Central	—	—	78½	
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	116¾	
100	Cleveland	—	—	114	
100	Connellsville	11	13	12½	
50	do (interest)	11¾	12	—	
50	Steubenville	—	12½	—	
50	Charters	—	—	—	5
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
34	Birmingham	—	—	40	
50	Citizens	—	—	95	
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	38½	$2 50
25	Allegheny	24½	—	—	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	8 per ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	27	—	—	—
	Artisco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	9	—	7¾	—
10	Dalzell	—	—	8¾	—
10	Allegheny and Pitts	15	—	2	2 per ct.
20	Columbia	—	—	—	5 per ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk	—	—	11½	
50	Mougahela Naviga'n	48	—	—	$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	82	—
	do Scrip 3's	—	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	97	—
	do 5's	—	—	—	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	—	100	70
	do 5's	—	—	—	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	—	105
	do 2d mortg	—	—	—	100
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	100	80
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	—	—
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	—	99¾	—

SATURDAY, July 30—P. M.

This has been a hurly-burly day. Raids and rumors of raids have disturbed the Summer quietness of business circles, and although people will become accustomed to the worst form of evils, yet when there are indications of the approach of rebels to their doors, the most important question that arises is how to repel them. This is the consideration of the hour. It is little to talk of the price of stocks or the condition of our markets, when everything ought to be subordinated to the prevailing emergency. Let our city be placed at once in a condition so secure that no rebel approach need be apprehended. No place in the country has better natural advantages to make it entirely impregnable.

—Our City Controller has recently returned from the eastern cities, bringing with him some $250,000 worth of railroad bonds which had been issued by this city, and now turned over to him for the new compromise bonds. Other holders of the original bonds are known to be favorable to the compromise, and he expects soon to obtain about $90,000 more, which will leave yet outstanding $110,000—a large portion of which it is ascertained is held by parties residing in the rebel States.

—The New York *Tribune* of Saturday says: The amount of business is on the increase. Stocks are carried with great ease at 7 per cent., and a disposition is shown to purchase for future delivery at a liberal advance upon cash prices. The public has turned its attention to the railway share list, upon the theory that their earnings are large enough not only to pay the increased cost of working, but to give full dividends. A large class of speculators are disposed to buy these, upon the theory that relatively they are cheaper than any merchandize, and a safer mode of temporarily using money. In the next four months the loans will come into possession of the most profitable part of the year's business, and attract in consequence new speculative attention. At the Second Board the market was very strong, and higher in numerous cases. The miscellaneous list of coal and gold stocks attracts more attention. Mariposa was in demand, closing at 50 bid, under a report that its product of gold will in September reach $100,000 per month. Canton was higher, selling at 39@39½. After the Board the market was still stronger.

—The "National Banks" existing have made their quarterly report—508 in number—to the Comptroller of the Treasury. The whole number of bonds of the United States, owned by these banks, was, on the 30th of March, $1 - 176,13[illegible], as follows:

United States bonds deposited for circulation	$25,484,700
United States bonds deposited by banks as U. S. depositaries	4,949[illegible]
United States bonds and U. S. other securities held by banks	10,741,153
Total	$41,175,[illegible]

It also appears that upon the deposit of $25,484,700 of bonds to secure circulation, there had at that date been issued $22,144,650, of which there were:

In circulation	$19,797,875
In the banks	2,346,675
Total	$22,144,[illegible]

At the close of March their loans and discounts were $29,581,550, while their deposits were $26,571,[illegible]. This limited employment of the funds placed in the hands of the banks is not, of course, attributable to the banks having been so short a period in operation that they have formed only limited business connections.

Exhibit of the capital stock, bonds and circulation of the National Banks of the United States at the close of the month of June, 1864:

	State.	No. of N. B'ks.	Cap'l Stk Subscribed
1.	Maine	15	$1,825,000
2.	New Hampshire	4	1,000,000
3.	Vermont	9	1,210,000
4.	Massachusetts	33	10,361,000
5.	Rhode Island	1	500,000
6.	Connecticut	16	4,140,000
7.	New Jersey	14	1,870,000
8.	District of Columbia	1	600,000
9.	Maryland	8	1,560,000
10.	Virginia	1	100,000
11.	Louisiana	1	500,000
12.	Michigan	15	1,362,500
13.	Wisconsin	11	1,075,000
14.	Minnesota	1	250,000
15.	Iowa	16	920,000
16.	Kansas	1	100,000
17.	Tennessee	3	350,000
18.	Kentucky	1	200,000
19.	Missouri	7	1,700,000
20.	Nebraska Territory	1	50,000
21.	West Virginia	2	1,0[illegible]
22.	Delaware	3	300,000
23.	New York	97	2,3[illegible]
24.	Pennsylvania	77	9,245,000
25.	Indiana	31	3,[illegible]
26.	Ohio	39	8,[illegible]
27.	Illinois	28	9,961
Gross amount of capital of 469 banks			$ 4,471,519
Paid capital			$67,295,[illegible]
Balance remaining unpaid			7,[illegible]
			$74,371,[illegible]

The gross amount and kinds of bonds deposited by the banks to June 30th, inclusive, is:

Registered 6 per cent. bonds	$18,168,7[illegible]
Coupon 6 per cent. bonds	18,012,[illegible]
Registered 5 per cent. bonds	5,[illegible]
Coupon 5 per cent. bonds	2,[illegible]
	$44,283,8[illegible]
Total amount of circulation issued to same date	$31,[illegible]
Diff. less than amount of bonds	13,[illegible]
	$44,296,850

—A National Bank is to be organized at Little Rock, Ark., with a capital of $250,000. There are already seven national banks within the territory of the States that seceded—one in Louisiana, three in Tennessee, one in Virginia, and two in West Virginia.

—The greenback treasury notes are quoted at Montreal, Canada, at 6[illegible]; and silver coins sell at 8[illegible] per cent. discount.

Baltimore Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—The inspections of Maryland and Ohio since last Thursday show a large increase but the export demand has been limited, and prices firm, the better grades of the latter description closing with an upward tendency; the stock in factors' hands have been much reduced lately. Nothing of importance has been done in Kentucky. We now quote Black Frosted and common Maryland at [illegible]9, sound ordinary to good ordinary do, $9@10; good common do $10@11; Middling do, $[illegible]; good to fine brown do, $16@20; fancy do $2[illegible]; Ground Leaves [illegible]; inferior to good common Ohio $9@10 50; brown and spangled do, $11 50@14, good and fine red and spangled do, $15@18; and good fine yellow and fancy, do $18@.0. Common Kentucky lugs $12@14; good do $16@17; common Leaf do $16@18; good do do, $20@22; and fine do $26@[illegible]. Inspections for the week ending July 28th, were 486 hhds Maryland; 477 hhds Ohio; 68 hhds Kentucky, and 2 hhds Missouri. Total, 973 hogsheads.

Philadelphia General Market.

WOOL—Is coming in more freely, and the market is unsettled and rather lower. There is some demand for manufacturers, but generally at a price below the views of holders, who are rather more anxious to sell, and some 300,000 to 400,000 lbs have been taken at from $1 to $1 10, mostly at from $1@1 05 for medium and fine fleece.

COTTON—The market was firmer and rather more actively early in the week, with a very light stock to operate in, but the demand has since fallen off, and there is very little inquiry from manufacturers, who buy sparingly at the rates now current, and the week's sales only reach about 350 bales, in lots, at from $1 20 to $1 50 cash for low grade to good middling quality.

OILS—There is a firm feeling in Fish and Lard Oils, with further sales of the latter at full prices. Linseed is quiet, and sold to a small extent at $1 [illegible]. Petroleum is dull and lower with moderate receipts and sales at [illegible] for crude, 83@85c for refined, in bond, and [illegible] free.

The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the last week: Crude, 1800 bbls; refined, 1400 bbls.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

After the close of our last weekly report contracts were awarded in this market by the United States Commissary of Subsistence to the Department for 850 bags and 2,000 bbls Rio in double sacks, at 55c; and 225 bags, similarly packed, at 54½c. The inquiry for Western markets and home consumption continues very limited, and prices are nominal.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, August 1st, 1864.

BUSINESS—As usual on Saturday was dull, this however is no unusual occurrence for the this however is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The receipts of produce has been limited, in fact we are in the midst of the dull season, the demand for produce has been restricted and sales limited. The weather was intensely hot. Among the sales we note as follows:

APPLES—The demand is on the increase and so are the receipts. So far as the off-rings have been of an inferior quality; we note sales 50 bbls at $3@4 per bbl.

BACON—We have nothing particular to notice in regard to this article, the demand was moderate and sales were regular; the stock on hand is not large. Among the sales were the following: Shoulders—15,000 lbs. 15½@16 cts; and hams 5,000 lbs 19c; sides—sales 10,000 lbs 16½@16¾c; S. C. Hams—sales 2,000 lbs 25@26c.

BUTTER—The market was firm with a good demand; sales 75 bbls No 1 Lard Oil at $1 65; 25 bbls do No 2 at $1 50 per gallon.

CHEESE—Was in steady demand at various prices, according to quality; sales 48 bxs prime W R at 2[illegible]22c; 30 do at 20c; sales 10 bxs of Ohio Switzerat 21c.

GRAIN—The market since our last has presented no particular change worthy of notice. The receipts for most descriptions have increased. Oats—Sales 1,000 bush from store at $1 65; in car load on track, $1 63; 250 bush do at $1 62. Corn was in fair demand with limited receipts; sales 2 car loads shelled at $1 20; sales from store at $1 55. Wheat was offered in very limited quantities. We quote nominally at $1 80@1 90 White; $2 10@2 20 Red.

BUTTER—Was in fair request. The demand was fully up with the supply. Sales of 10 tubs at 35c.

EGGS—Was dull, with more sellers than buyers. Sales of 10 bbls at 16@18c per doz.

LARD—Was inactive. Small sales have been reported at 19@19½c.

FLOUR—The market was not active, the sales made being in a small way to meet the wants of the trade. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the receipts barely keep pace with the daily consumption. The current rates for prime quality of Extra Family was $10 75@11 25. We note sales to the extent of 320 bbls at those figures. We also note sales of parcels of country flour at lower figures.

HAY—The receipts continue liberal, but not in sufficient quantities to have any effect on the market. At the sales 18 loads were disposed of at $[illegible]45 per ton.

ICE—We quote 6 tons pure Ice $7 50 per ton.

BRICK—The market continues firm with a good demand. Sales of Common, the rate of the kiln, $10 00; hard do., $12 00; paving, $18 00; pressed $25 00@30 00.

FIRE BRICK—Sales of Boliver $40 00@45 00 per 100.

FEED—The market was firm for all descriptions; as per cas were unchanged we omit them.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to groceries. Buyers are holding off and are not disposed to take hold. They are anxious for a decline, whilst holders do not see it in that light. In a few days the market will become more settled.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, August 1st, 1864.

Business in the oil way has been inactive for the past week; in fact there was nothing done worthy of notice. Buyers and sellers are apart in their views, hence we are without any transactions to report. The weather continues intensely warm. The receipts of oil by the river since our last report amounts to 1,600 bbls.—This exhibits an increase over any day during the week. The Allegheny River has risen some three inches since our last. Navigation to Oil City is still carried on with considerable difficulty. In the absence of sales we are at a loss as to what figures should be given. Of course they are all nominal and must be taken with a good share of allowance.

Crude Oil.—The stock on hand is not large. We have not heard of any sales having been made this week, but a few have been effected by rail, of lots that have not been offered in this market. The nominal rates were 37@42c without and with packages. One of our large dealers informed us that he was offering a round lot of 1000 bbls.—packages included—at 35c., for August delivery, sellers option.

Refined Oil.—We did not hear of a single sale. The market was too unsettled to give correct figures. We omit them.

Residium and Naphta.—There was nothing done by which to establish quotations.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Wilcox	271	McKelvey & Miller	575
Lockhart & Frew	110	Sundries	1,[illegible]
G. S. Sloan	80	McIntosh & Co	252
Kier, Kaufman & Co	37	A. R. Davis	49
Jas. Gallagher	267	Rea, Benny & Bro	177
Total			1,[illegible]

Oil Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

North American Company 144 bbls refined to N w York.

Lockhart & Frew, 110 bbls refined to New York.

Waring & King, 50 bbls refined to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

The market for this staple continues firm but inactive, the want of stock, especially of foundry Pig Metal, which is held paper, limiting operations, and we quote at $[illegible]75 per ton, cash, for the three numbers, with a small business doing at higher rates, most makers being in attendance of their production. 1,500 tons Glendon forge sold on terms kept private. Scotch Pig is held above the views of buyers. For manufactured Iron the demand continues good at fully former rates, and the mills generally are well off for orders.

Baltimore Metal Market.

But very little business has been transacted during the past week, and prices of most all articles are unsettled, owing to the fluctuations in gold.

IRON—Market very quiet and prices nominal, viz: Bult mer. forge at $[illegible]100; Baltimore Charcoal No. 1 nominal; do No 2 [illegible]; Refined Charcoal, $75@85; No. 1 do, $[illegible]; No. 2 do, $[illegible]; Anthracite No. 1, $[illegible]; No. 2 do, $[illegible]; and No. 3 do, $[illegible]. Anthracite Refined and Forging, $[illegible]. Scrap, $[illegible]; old iron rails, $[illegible]; old car wheels, $[illegible]; old axles, $[illegible]; old chain cables, $[illegible]; old anchors, $[illegible]; old mill irons, $[illegible]; old boiler plate, $[illegible]; old copper, $[illegible]; old brass, $[illegible]; old lead, $[illegible]; old pewter, $[illegible]; old zinc, $[illegible]; old tin, $[illegible]; old gun metal, $[illegible]; old brass cannon, $[illegible]; old iron cannon, $[illegible]; old iron shot, $[illegible]; old iron shells, $[illegible]; old iron grate bars, $[illegible]; old iron axles, $[illegible]; old iron springs, $[illegible]; old iron anchors, $[illegible]; old iron chain cables, $[illegible]; old iron mill irons, $[illegible]; old iron boiler plate, $[illegible]; old iron copper, $[illegible]; old iron brass, $[illegible]; old iron lead, $[illegible]; old iron pewter, $[illegible]; old iron zinc, $[illegible]; old iron tin, $[illegible]; old iron gun metal, $[illegible]; old iron brass cannon, $[illegible]; old iron